MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The President's Review of National Affairs.

HINTS TO LAWMAKERS.

CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF TARIFF REVISION.

Fouches Lightly on Election Results-Work of the Various Departments Recited-Settlement of the Chillan and Italian Controversies and Progress of Behring Sea Arbitration Described—The Interoceanie Canal Situation, Etc., Etc.

The Country is Prosperous. President Harrison's last message was not completed in time to be delivered at the opening of Congress, but the document was read before that body at the beginning of the second day's

In submitting my annual message to Congress, the message reads. I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will. I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by sur people. The total wealth of the country



PRESIDENT HARR: SON.

in 1860 was \$16,159,619,068; in 1890 it amounted to \$62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The total mileag, of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,686; in 1890 it was 167,741, ap increase of 448 per cent.; and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892.

The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:

leading cities further ing comparisons:
In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,232,832,670. In 1890 the capital so invested was \$2,000,735,884. In 1880 the number of employes was 1,301,388; in 1890, 2,251,134. In 1880 the wages carned were \$501,965,778; in 1890, \$1,221,170,484. In 1880 the value of the product

\$1,221,170,454. In 1880 the value of the product was \$2,711,579,800; in 1890, \$4,800,286,837.

I am informed by the Superintendent of the census that the omission of certain industries in 1880 which were included in 1800, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowances for differences of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880, there remain in the resurs from returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880, there remain in the reports from the seventy-five cities, an increase in the capital employed of \$1,522,745,001; in the value of the product of \$2,024,236,166; in wages earned of \$677,943,929, and in the number of wage carners employed of \$856,029. The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from \$350 in 1880 to \$547 in 1890, 41.71 per cent.

The new industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890, and up to Oct. 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number \$45, and the extension of existing plants, 108; the new capital invested amounts to \$40,449,050, and the number of additional employes to \$7,235.

and the number of additional employes to \$7,285.

The Textile World for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar 135 new factories were built, of which forty are cotton mills, forty-eight knitting mills, twenty-six woolen mills, fifteen silk mills, four plush mills, and two linen mills. Of the forty cotton mills twenty-one have been built in the Southern States. A. B. Shepperson, of the New York Cotton Exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the United States on Sept. 1, 1892, at 15,200,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year of 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills in 1891 was 2,305,000 bales. by American mills in 1891 was 2,306,000 bales, and in 1892, 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales. From the year 1860 to 1892 inclusive, there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 92 per cent., while during the same period the increased consumption in the United States has been about 150 per

Tin Plate Manufactures.

The report of Ira Ayer, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, shows that at the date of Sept. 30, 1802, there were thirty-two companies manufacturing tin and terne plate in the United States and fourteen companies building new works for such manufacture. The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1803, if existing conditions were to be continged was \$5.000.000, and the estimated rate of 1803, if existing conditions were to a need, was \$5,000,600, and the estimated rate of need, was \$5,000,600, nounds per annum. The oduction 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The

Lotual production for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1892, was 10,972,735 pounds.

During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of the year 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,269,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same twelve months of 1891-992 the production of Bessemer ingots was 8,878,571 tons, an increase of 180,710 gross tons over the previously unprecedented yearly production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six menths of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 702,680 gross tons during the last six months of the Fear 1891.

ross tons during the last six months of the fear 1891.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and manufactures) during the last fiscal, year was \$1,857,880,610, an increase of \$128,288,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the ten fiscal years prior to 1891 was \$1,457,322,019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by \$400,358,591, an increase of \$1.47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase are shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in the value of imports of \$17,513,754.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892, reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to \$1,030,-173,148, exceeding by \$145,797,131 the exports of 1891, and exceeding the value of the limports by \$202,875,686. A comparison of the value of our exports for 1892 with the annual average for the ten years prior to 1891 shows an excess of \$265,142,671, or of 34.65 per cent. The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which was \$29,402,402, also exceeded the annual average value of the ten years prior to 1891 by \$135,215,940. During the fiscal year 1892, the value of imports free of duty amounted to \$457,999,658, the largest aggregate in the history of our commerce. The value of finports, as compared with 43.35 per cent. in 1890.

A Prosperous Nation.

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Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 623,870 in 1860 to 4,258,852 in 1800, an increase of 513 per cent., and the amount of deposite from \$149,277,504 in 1800 to \$1,524,844,506 in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was \$1,023,078,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage-carners. The bank clearances for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1891, amounted to \$41,-642,390,808. For the same month in 1892, they amounted to \$45,189,601,947, an excess for the nine months of \$4,140,211,139.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages

rency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon order. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows over-production. But, while the fact I have stated is true, as to the crops mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The value of our total farm products has increased from \$1.563,646,866 in 1860 to \$4,540,000,000 in 1821, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,622,196, and their value \$230,183,925; on January 1, 1892, the number was \$2,308,019, and the value \$211,031,415. On January 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 30,575,548, and the value \$344,127,998; on January 1, 1892, the number of cattle was 30,575,548, and the value \$346,129, and the value \$247,031,156.

I believe that the protective system, which now for something like thirty years has prevalled in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preferve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyment without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are American citizens—a part of the great people for whom our constitution and government were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, inde-

version of that constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, inde-pendence, loyalty, and sense of interest in the government which are essential to good citi-zenship in peace, and which will bring this stalwart throng, as in 1801, to the defense of

the flag when it is assailed. Results of the Election. It is not n.y purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a projective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to rever that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that the duty is to be higher not because the increase will keep open an American mill, or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the Treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue. The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into effect the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives at its last session were, as I supposed, even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives were not in accord, and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the in-coming Congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months; for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount, not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished production will necessarily result. It is possible, also, that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reduction and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect. Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their disastrous forcasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world" of greater value than the home market we surrender; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from 56 to a 100 per cent. more in wages than is paid in the ferzign mill and yet to compete in our market and in foreign markets with the foreign producers; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expectation has been in European as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters will be entitled to the highest praise. We have had in our history several experiences of the contrasted effect of a revenue and of a protective tariff, but this generation has not left them, and the experience is not highly in-structive to the next. The friends of the protective system with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the results of the new experiment.

Effects of Labor Strikes. The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between the employers and the employes in our great manufacturing estabtions existing between the employers and the employes in our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage earner of the effect upon wages of the protective system. The facts that his wages were the highest paid in like callings in the world, and that a maintenance of this rate of wages, in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by these contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience shall demonstrate that the present rate of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely so or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is increased, or two maintained, so that there are more or as many days' work in a year at good or better wages for the American workmen as has been the case under the protective system, every one will rejoice.

A general process of wage reduction cannot be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the greatest appreciage of the stream of the property of the greatest appreciage of the stream of the greatest appreciage of the strea

be contemplated by any patriotic citizen with-out the greatest apprehers on. It may be in-deed, I believe, is possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties, if the pay-rolls are equalized; but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained are not pleasant to contemplate.

Resume of Department Reports. The reports of the heads of the several execu-tive departments which are herewith sub-mitted have very naturally included a resume of the whole work of the administration with of the whole work of the administration with the transactions of the last fiscal year. The attention not only of Congress but of the country is again invited to the methods of administration which have been pursued and to the results which have been attsined. Public revenues amounting to 11.414.079,292.28 have been collected and disbursed without loss from misappropriation, without a single defalcation of such importance as to attract the public attention, and at a diminished per cent. of cost for collection. The public business has been transacted not only with fidelity but progressively, and with a view to giving to the people in the fullest possible degree the benefits of a service established and maintained for their protection and comfort.

for their protection and comfort.

Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with Angland in relation to the seal fisheries in the Behring sea, and with Chili, growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

been adjusted.

There have been negotiated and concluded, under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain (for Cuba and Puerto Rico), Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain (for certain West Indian colonies and British Guiana), Micaragua, Hondras, and Austro-Hungary.

nies and British Guiana), Micaragua, Honduras, and Austro-Hungary.

Of these those with Guatemala, Salvador, the German Empire, Great Britain, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Austria-Hungery have been concluded since my last annual message, Under these trade arrangements, a free favored admission has been secured in every case for an important list of American products. Especial care has been taken to secure markets for farm products, in order to releve Especial care has been taken to secure mar-kets for farm products, in order to relieve that great underlying industry of the depression which the lack of an ade-quate foreign market for our surplus often brings. An opening has also been made for manufactured products that will undoubt-edly, if this policy is maintained, greatly aug-ment our export trade. The full benefits of these arrangements cannot be realized inthese arrangements cannot be realized in-stantly. New lines of trade are to be opened; the commercial traveler must survey the fields; the manufacturer must adapt his goods to the new markets, and facilities for exchange must be established.

The Behring Sea Arbitration.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the States as to the killing of seals in the Behring Sea was concluded on the 2th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all poaching sealers from the Behring Sea. Some setzures were made and it is believed that the eatch in the Behring Sea by peachers amounted to less than 300 seals. It is true, however, that in the north Pacific, while the seal herds were on their way to the passes between the Aleutian Islands, a very large number, probably 35,000, were taken. A treaty providing for the arbitration of the

The existing statutes of the United States do not restrain our citizens from taking scals in the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps should not, unless the prohibition can be extended to the citizens of other nations. I recommend that power be given to the President by proclamation to prohibit the taking of scals in the north Pacific by American vessels in case, either as the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration or otherwise, the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries.

Commercial Relations with Canada.

During the past year a sucgestion was received through the British Minister that the Canadian Government would like to confer as to the possibility of enlarging upon terms of mutual advantages, the commercial exchanges of Canada and of the United States, and a conference was held at Washington, with Mr. Blaine acting for the Government, and the British Minister at this capital, and three members of the Dominion Cabinet acting as commissioners on the part of Great Britain. The conference developed the fact that the Canadian Government was only prepared to offer to the United States in exchange for the concessions asked the admission of natural products. The statement was frankly made that favored rates could not be given to the United States as against the mother country. This admission, which was foreseen, necessarily terminated the conference upon this question. The benefits of an exchange of natural products would be almost wholly with the people of Canada. Some other topics of interest were considered in the conference, and have resulted in the making of a convention for examining the Alaskan boundary and the waters of the Passamaquoidy Bay, adjacent to Eastport, Me., and in the initiation of an arrangement for the protection of fish life in the coterminous and neighboring waters of our northern border.

The controversy as to the tolls upon the Wel-Commercial Relations with Canada. northern border.

northern border.

The controversy as to the tolls upon the Welland Canal, which was presented to Congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exexcise the power conferred by the act of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Mary's Falls Canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The Secretary of the Treasury established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals.

If as we must suppose the political relations.

in the Canadian canals.

If, as we must suppose, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian Government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably as those to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific, and the canal tolls, your negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the canal tolls our treaty rights were flagrantly disregarded. It is hardly too much to say that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines which parallel our northern boundary are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United States. Canadian railroads compete with those of the United States for our traffic, and without the restraints of our interstate commerce act. Their cars pass almost without detention into and out of our territory. The Canadian Pacific Railway brought into the United States from China and

of our interstate commerce act. Their cars pass almost without detention into and out of our territory. The Canadian Pacific Railway brought into the United States from China and Japan, via British Columbia, during the year ended June 39, 1892, 23,233,639 pounds of freight, and it carried from the United States to be shipped to China and Japan, via British Columbia, 24,068,345 pounds of freight. There were also shipped from the United States over this road from Eastern ports of the United States Government to Pacific ports during the same year 13,912,013 pounds of freight, and there were received over this road at the United States eastern ports from ports on the Pacific coast 13,233,315 pounds of freight. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., former chief of the Bureau of Statistics, when before the Schate Select Committee on Relations with Canada, April 26, 1800, said that "the value of goods thus transported between different points in the United States across Canadian territory prolably amounts to \$100,000,000 a year."

There is no disposition on the part of the people or the Government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That quedion is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put noon a

to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the construction of an American canal around the falls of Niagara and the opening of ship com-munication between the great lakes and one of our own sea-ports. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade ad-vantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly be-longs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the treasury to deal with this matter with-out further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modification or abroga-tion of the article of the treaty of Washington relating to the transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the ques-

The President proceeds to note the amicable adjustment of the controversy with the Chilian Government over the Baltimore affair and the payment by Chili of indemnity for the attack upon American sallors in the streets of Valpaupon American sailors in the streets of Valparaiso, and he continues: I have endeavored in every way to assure our sister republics of Central and South America that the United States Government and its people have only the most friendly disposition toward them all. I have believed, however, while holding these sentiments in the greatest sincerity, that

we must insist upon a just responsibility for any injuries inflicted upon our official representatives or upon our citizens. This issistence, kindly and justly, but firmly made, will, I believe, promote peace and mutual respect.

The President commends the projected submarine cable to Hawaii, and tells Congress that we should before this have availed ourselves of the concession made many years ago to this Government for a harbor and naval stato this Government for a harbor and naval sta-

serves of the concession made many years ago
to this Government for a harbor and naval station at Pearl River."

The friendly act of this government, the
message continues, in expressing to the government of Italy its reprobation and abhorrence of the lynching of Italian subjects in
New Orleans by the payment of 125,000 francs,
or \$21,830.90, was accepted by the King of Italy
with every manifestation of gracious appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good-will.

The message touches briefly upon the recent
troubles on the Mexican border, which afforded this Government an opportunity to show
its good-will toward the sister republic, and to
negotiations pending with Spain for the protection of American missionaries in the Caroline islands, a satisfactory termination of

tection of American missionaries in the Caroline islands, a satisfactory termination of which is anticipated.

I repeat with great earnestness the recommendation which I have made in several previous messages that prompt and adequate support be given to the American company engaged in the con-truction of the Nicaragua ship canal. It is impossible to overstate the value from every standpoint of this great enterprise, and I hope that there may be time, even in this Congress, to give it an impetus that will insure the early completion of the canal and secure to the United States its proper relation to it when completed.

The Brussels Conference.

The Brussels Conference.

The Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this government for the assembling of an international monetary conference to consider the question of an enlarged issue of silver was accepted by the nations to which they were issued. I have not doubted, and have taken occasion to express that belief, as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public message, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too carly to predict what result may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes. I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

Fiscal Condition of the Government. The Brussels Conference.

Fiscal Condition of the Government.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1882, \$250,074,290, and the annual interest charge. \$11,084,469; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to Nov. 1, 1892, \$432,564,178.70, an excess of \$114,466,386.09 over the sum expended during the period from Maio'il, 1883, to March 1, 1890; and, third, that under the existing tariff up to Dec. 1 about \$23,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people, and not into the public Treasury as before. If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury, or deposited in favored banks without interest, while the Government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as Fiscal Condition of the Government.

security for the deposits or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained. I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1802, from all sources were \$421,563,260,262, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,963,806,56, leaving a balance of \$9,914,453,66. There was paid during the year upon the public debt \$40,570,467,98. The surplus in the treasury and bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 11, 1800, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public delt. Compared with the year 1801, our receipts from customs duties fell off \$42,069,241,08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased from these principal sources, \$23,784,417,95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was 132,676,972,81. The revenues, estimated and act all, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1818, are placed by the Secretary at \$461,336,336,44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$2,060,000. The cash balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year, it is estimated, will be \$20,902,377,63.

So far as these figures are based upon estimated, will be \$20,902,377,63.

penditures of \$2,000.000. The cash balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year, it is estimated, will be \$20,992,377.03.

So far as these figures are based upon estimates of receipts and expenditures for the remaining mouths of the current fiscal year, there are not only the usual elements of uncertainty but some added elements. New revenue legislation, or even the expectation of it, may seriously reduce the public revenues during the period of uncertainty and during the process of business adjustment to the new conditions when they become known. But the Secretary has very wisely re'rained from guessing as to the effect of possible changes in our revenue laws, since the scope of those changes and the time of their taking effect can not in any degree be forecast or foretold by him. His estimates must be based upon existing laws and upon a continuance of existing business conditions, except so far as these conditions may be affected by causes other than new legislation.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1894, are \$490,121,655.38, and the estimated appropriations \$457,261,335.38. leaving estimated supployed to the case of \$32,800,030,05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund. In the recommendation of the Secretary that the sinking fund law be repealed I concur. The redemption of bonds since the passage of the law to June 30, 1892, has already exceeded the requirements by the sum of \$20,510,681.49. The retirement of bonds in the future before maturity should be a matter of convenience, not of compulsion. We should not collect revenue for that purpose, but only use any casual surplus. To the balance of \$32,860,030.05 of receipts over expenditures for the year 1894 should be added the estimated surplus at the beginning of the year, \$20,992,371.03, and from this aggregate there must be deducted, as stated by the Secretary, about \$44,000,000 of estimated unexpended appropriations.

Silver Purchases. The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the Government to maintain the parity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe, and the consequent calls upon us, are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase

cans upon us, are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserves, and these efforts should be met by appropriate legislation upon our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the treasury gold are in an important degree political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

During the last Is all year the Secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,355,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor \$31,100.468 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 129,459,991 ounces, and the aggregate notes issued \$116,785,559. The average price paid for silver during the year was 41 cents per ounce, the highest price being \$1.02%, July 1, 1891, and the lowest 83 cents March 25, 1882. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting, and that no conclusion has yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to legislation upon this subject. withhold any recommendation as to legislation

upon this subject.

The recommendations of the Secretary of War that the army be reorganized, and that troops concentrated at such points as possess strategic advantages are indorsed by the Pres-ident, and the work of the Department of Justice is particularly commended.

Court of Claims. The aggregate of claims pending against the Government in the Court of Claims is enormous. Claims to the amount of nearly \$400,000,600 for the taking of or injury to the property of persons claiming to be loyal during the erty of persons claiming to be loyal during the war are now before that court for examination. When the others are added, the Indian depredation claims and the French spoliation claims, an aggregate is reached that is indeed startling. In the defense of these claims the Government is at a great disadvantage. The claimants have preserved their evidence, whereas the Government has to send agents to rumage the field for what they can find. This difficulty is peculiarly great where the fact to be established is the disloyalty of the claimant during the war. If this great threat against our revenues is to If this great threat against our revenues is to have no other check certainly Congress should supply the d partment of justice with appro-priations sufficiently liberal to secure the best legal talent in the defense of these claims, and

o pursue its vague search for evidence effect-Building Up an American Marine. Reference is made to the report of the Post-Reference is made to the report of the Post-master General, an abstract of which has already been published. The policy of con-tracting with American snips for the trans-portation of foreign mails has borne satisfactory results. Under the law of March 3, 1891, contracts have been made by the Postmaster General for eleven made by the Postmaster General for eleven made contracts for the next fiscal year ap-proximates 2954,123,33. As one of the results already reached, sixteen American steamships of an aggregate townage of 57,400 tons, costing atrendy reached, sixteen American steamships of an aggregate townage of 57,400 tons, costing \$7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American shippards. The estimated townage of all steamships required under existing contracts is 165,902, and when the full service required by these contracts is established there will be fortyone mail steamers under the American flag, with the probability of further necessary additions in the Brazilian and Argentine service. ditions in the Brazilian and Argentine service. The contracts recently let for transatlantic service will result in the construction of five ships of 10,000 tons each, costing \$0,000,000 or \$10,000,000, and will add, with the City of New York and the City of Paris, to which the Treasury Department was authorized by legislation at the last session to give American registry, seven of the swiftest vessels on the sea to our naval reserve. The contracts made with the lines sailing to Central and South Ameri-can ports have increased the fre-quency and shortenes the time of the trips, added new ports of call, and sustained some lines that otherwise would and sustained some lines that otherwise would almost certainly have been withdrawn. The service to Euenos Ayres is the first to the Argentine republic under the American flag. The service to Euuthampton Boulogne, and Antwerp is also new, and is to be begun with the steamships City of New York and City of Perls in February next. I carneatly urge a continuance of the policy inaugurated by this legislation, and that the appropriations required to meet the obligations of the Government under the contracts may be made ment under the contracts may be made promicity, so that the lines that have entered into these engagements may not be embarrassed. America as a Naval Power.

America as a Naval Power.

After noting the increase in the American navy during the past year the President directs attention to the improvement in naval construction. It is believed, he says, that as the result of new processes in the construction of armor plate our later ships will be clothed with defensive plates of higher resisting power than are found in any war vessel affort. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain the relative efficiency of different constructions. A torpedo has been adopted and the work of construction is now being carried on successfully. We were without armor piercing shells and without a shop constructed and equipped for the constructions. A torpedo has been adopted and armor piercing shells and without a shop constructed and equipped for the constructions. A torpedo has been adopted and armor piercing shells and without a shop constructed and equipped for the constructions. The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight States and throught into cordial and co-operative relation with the hast, it is a gastric disorder or a roll of the liver. You need a physician more than you do a clergyman.

A Theological Diagnosis.

My brother, your trouble is not with the heart, it is a gastric disorder or a roll of the liver. You need a physician more than you do a clergyman.

The Pension Bureau.

The work of the Interior Department is based upon the report of the Secretary published yesterday, and the several recommendations of that official are endorsed by the President, the Indian Bureau's efforts for the advancement of the Indians particularly eliciting commendation. The President expresses a hope that legislation will come which shall separate the administration of Indian affairs from party strife, particularly in the selection of agents at the several reservations.

As to pensions, the President says: I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national The Pension Bureau.

concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools' sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disabled veterans to the inadequate agencies provided by local laws. The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital of 60,000 of the surviving Union veterans of the war of the rebellion, was a most touching and thrilling episode, and the rich and gracioul welcome extended to them by the District of Columbia, and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the States did much to revive the recollections of the grand review, when these men, and many thousands of others now in their graves, were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which the national unity, honor, and wealth were all at issue.

The Pacific Railways.

The Pacific Railways.

In my last annual message I called attention to the fact that some legislative action was necessary in order to protect the interests of the Government in its relations with the Union Pacific Railway. We must deal with the question as we find it and take that course which will, under existing conditions, best secure the interests of the United States.

Quarantine Regulations. After reviewing the work of the Agricultural Department and its bearings upon the exports of provisions and breadstuffs, the President takes up the subject of quarantine regulations,

takes up the subject of quarantine regulations, and says:

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the Constitution they are piatoly within the exclusive Federal jurisdiction when and so far as Congress shall legislate. In my opinion, the whole subject should be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to proshould be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to protect people against plague invasions. On the 1st of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from forceign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of our people justifies in such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will appear and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague.

But the most careful and stringent quarantine regulations may not be sufficient absolutely to exclude the disease. The progress of medical and sanitary science has been such, however, that if approved precautions are taken at once to put all of our cities and towns in the best sanitary condition and a pro-

however, that if approved precautions are taken at once to put all of our cities and towns in the best sanitary condition and a provision is made for isolating any sporadio cases and for a thorough disinfection, an epidemic can, I am sure, be avoided. We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious disease by reason of the fact that unrestricted immigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships, is large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral, and industrial interests of our country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to cur country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more carefully guarded. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper, and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

The Worl.'s Fair.

The Worl.'s Fair.

The report of the World's Columbian Exposition has not been submitted. That of the Board of Management of the Government exhibit has been received, and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the opening of the Exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily, and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthily sustain the honor of the United States.

In reviewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual messages that Congress should legislate for the protection of railroad employes against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate methods of braking and coupling cars which are still in use upon freight business, I do so with the hope that this Congress may take

that this Congress may take action on the subject.

Gerrymanders Considered.

Gerrymanders Considered.

I have, in the three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to Congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the National Government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention I to the evils of unfair apportionments for Congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry by means of a commission into evils the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated, and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot, and the equality of the elector without the guaranty of which the government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity. It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingfess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for in inquiry and for legislation by Congress upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some States in recent years has, in some important particulars, been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together on the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot, and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the government?

Outrages by Mobs. Lawlessness is not less such, but more, Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of peace officers and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has; sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime, that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. and juries.

Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of Federal jurisdiction, the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of law in restraining mobsered to protecting secured persons in their cuts. sustain the officers of law in restraining mobs and in protecting accused persons in their cus-tody, should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so ur-gently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

In Conclusion.

In Conclusion.

This exhibit of the work of the Executive Departments is submitted to Congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of allour people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power, and prosperity should not observe the same rate of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

sician more than you do a clergyman. It is not sin that blots out your hope of heaven, but bile. It not only yellows your eyeball, and furs your torgue, and makes your head ache, but swoops upon your soul in dejections and forebodings. -Talmage.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughab'e Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of

Tea-Table Talk.

Our Own Day.

WE suppose a sailor comes to be a "tar" as the result of the pitch of his vessel.—Binghamton Leader.

Ir may be that some people enjoy chess because it is necessarily a "square" game. - Washington Star. THE precocious hopeful does not

consider himself up to snuff until he gets down to tobacco. - Dallas News. WHEN a rifle explodes the fault may be in the breech, though it is

charged to the muzzle.-Boston Courier. MILLIONAIRE LADY (who has just bought a villa)-"Now, Jane, go out

in the barn and see that the hens lay eggs for breakfast."-Siftings. SHE-"Did you see anything in New York that reminded you of

Philadelphia?" He-"Yes; the messenger boys."-Brooklyn Life. A Poor Judge.-Mr. Newwed-"Um! seems to me, my angel, this hash has a queer taste." Young Wife -"Hash? That's fruit cake."-New

York Weekly. WHEN one's wife follows him out to the hatrack with her hand on his shoulder he inquires involuntary: "How much do you watt, my dear?"

-Dallas News. A curious circumstance about organ-grinding music is that the more it's ground with the same instrument the less fine it becomes .-

Philadelphia Press. WILL AM - "Father, what b comes of the crows during the winter season?" Father-'I have been told they go South to took after the lest caws."-Rochester Democrat.

"You'ne the s'cep'est-looking individual I ever saw," said Dick to the seedy man on the corner. "Yes, even my coat ham't had a nap in some time," q oth le.-Bost n Post.

FRANK-"I'll never forget that jolly dinner at the club Jim gave us before he was married." Tom—"You won't, eh! Why, you forgot al about it before the dinner was over."-Life.

LITTLE BOY-"Don't Quakers ever fight?" Mamma-"No, my dear." Little Boy (after reflection) - "I should think it would be awful hard for a real big Quaker to be a Quaker ' -Good News. "I THINK I'll bave an oil portrait

made," said Mr. Derrick, who had become suddenly rich in petroleum. "There you go talking shop again!" exclaimed his wife, who was taking lessons in culture. - Puck. THE EASIEST WAY .- Clerk-"You

can call him up on that telephone, if you wish to talk to him." Stranger -"How far is he f om here?" Cler's -"About ten miles." Stranger-"Well, I'd rather walk."-Puck. THE RETORT COURTEOUS .- A-"It

seems to me that your ears are getting bigger and bigger every day." B-"Let me tell you something. My ears and your brain would make a first-rate donkey."-Texas Siftings. Boy-Pop, kin I go to th' circus?

Pop-Circuses is wicked. Boy-The man gave me two tickets fer carryin' water for the horses. Pop-Um! A man wot's as charitable as that can't be very bad. We'll both go .- Good

No NEED FOR HURRY .- Miss Hastings (overtaking Miss Slowboy on the way to church)—"Hurry, Tillie, or you'll be late." Miss Slowboy— "There is no hurry, dear. Let me introduce Mr. Rellows, our organist."-Puck.

A CRUEL INSINUATION. - Miss Bondelipper-"Bridget, some of my jewelry is missing!" Bridget (who reads the papers)-"Sure, mum, you will not be intimating that it's a member of the English aristocracy that Oi am."-Texas Siftings. AT THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. -

Mrs. Hunter-"I want a good girl, and possibly you might do. Have you had any experience?" Domestic Importation - "Ixparience is it? Faith, and haven't Oi Leen in no less than twinty families within a month!" -Beston Transcript.

WHAT HE OBJECTED TO. -Mr. Shortweight (dealer in coal)-I want you to settle for that ton of coal you got a few days ago. A man has to pay for what he gets in this world. Customer-You are right, sir. And when he buys coal he has to pay for a lot he doesn't get .- Brooklyn Life.

MEANS OF SELF-DESTRUCTION .-Morbyd (members of the Suicice

BULKINS was very pious, very fond of the ladies, and very bald on the back of his head. The other evening he was calling on a girl, and was giving her considerable church talk. "Ah, Miss Mary," he said, "we are watched over very carefully. Even the hairs of our heads are num-THERE is a difference between an pered." "Yes, Mr. Bulkins," she reairy diction and a dictionary, but the plied, "but some of the back num-former couldn't exist without the lat--Tid-Bits.